

Magistrate Judge Theresa L. Fricke

7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
9 AT TACOMA

10 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

11 Plaintiff

12 v.

13 GREGORY DAVID WERBER,

14 Defendant.
15
16

CASE NO. MJ18-5280

COMPLAINT for VIOLATION

Title 18, United States Code,
Sections 1956(a)(3)(B), (C) and 2

17 BEFORE Hon. Theresa L. Fricke, United States Magistrate Judge, U.S.
18 Courthouse, Tacoma, Washington.

19 The undersigned complainant being duly sworn states:

20 **COUNT ONE**

21 **(Money Laundering)**

22 On or about November 29, 2018, in King County, in the Western District of
23 Washington, and elsewhere, GREGORY DAVID WERBER, did knowingly conduct and
24 attempt to conduct a financial transaction affecting interstate and foreign commerce,
25 which transaction involved property which was represented by a law enforcement officer
26 to be the proceeds of specified unlawful activity, specifically, distribution of controlled
27 substances, in violation of Title 21, United States Code, Section 841, with the intent to
28 conceal and disguise the nature, location, source, ownership and control, of property

COMPLAINT/United States v. Werber - 1
2017R01238

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
1201 PACIFIC AVENUE, SUITE 700
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1 believed to be the proceeds of some form of unlawful activity and to avoid a transaction
2 reporting requirement under State or Federal law.

3 All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1956(a)(3)(B),
4 1956(a)(3)(C) and 2.

5
6 And the complainant states that this Complaint is based on the following
7 information:

8 I, Anthony DelVecchio, being first duly sworn on oath, depose and say:

9 **I. AFFIANT BACKGROUND AND QUALIFICATIONS**

10 1. I am an "investigative or law enforcement officer of the United States"
11 within the meaning of Title 18, United States Code, Section 2510(7), that is, an officer of
12 the United States who is empowered by law to conduct investigations of, and to make
13 arrests for, offenses enumerated in Title 18, United States Code, Section 2516.

14 2. I am a Special Agent with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA),
15 and have been since May 2012. I am currently assigned to the Seattle Field Division,
16 Tacoma Resident Office. Prior to my employment with the DEA, I worked as a tax
17 investigator for the State of New Jersey, from October 2010 to May 2012.

18 3. I received formal training at the DEA Basic Agent Training in Quantico,
19 Virginia. The four-month Basic Academy included comprehensive, formalized
20 instruction in, among other things: basic narcotic investigations, drug identification and
21 detection, familiarization with United States narcotics laws, financial investigations and
22 money laundering, identification and seizure of drug-related assets, organized crime
23 investigations, physical and electronic surveillance, and undercover operations.

24 4. During the course of my law enforcement career, I have been involved in
25 investigations of numerous criminal offenses, including the offenses involved in this
26 current investigation. I have participated in more than 50 criminal investigations of illicit
27 drug trafficking organizations, ranging from street-level dealers to major dealers—
28 including Mexico-based drug trafficking organizations. These investigations have also

1 included the unlawful importation, possession with intent to distribute, and distribution of
2 controlled substances; the related laundering of monetary instruments; the conducting of
3 monetary transactions involving the proceeds of specified unlawful activities; and
4 conspiracies associated with criminal narcotics offenses. These investigations have
5 included use of the following investigative techniques: confidential informants;
6 undercover agents; analysis of pen register, trap and trace, and toll records; physical and
7 electronic surveillances; wiretaps; and the execution of search warrants.

8 5. I have had the opportunity to monitor, listen to, review transcripts and line
9 sheets (prepared by linguists) documenting the content of hundreds of intercepted
10 conversations involving the trafficking of cocaine, methamphetamine, marijuana, and
11 other narcotics, by persons who used some form of code to thwart law enforcement. I
12 also have also interviewed defendants at the time of their arrests and have debriefed,
13 spoken with, or interviewed numerous drug dealers or confidential sources (informants)
14 at proffer interviews who were experienced in speaking in coded conversation over the
15 telephone. In many of these interviews and debriefings, I was able to speak with these
16 drug traffickers about specific conversations in which they were intercepted pursuant to
17 electronic surveillance. From these interviews, and also from discussions with other
18 experienced agents, I have gained knowledge regarding the various methods, techniques,
19 codes, and/or jargon used by drug traffickers in the course of their criminal activities,
20 including their use of firearms to protect their narcotics related activities and their use of
21 cellular telephones and other electronic devices to facilitate communications while
22 avoiding law enforcement scrutiny.

23 6. I have authored, planned, and participated in the execution of more than 30
24 search warrants authorizing the search of locations associated with drug traffickers and
25 their co-conspirators, such as residences, businesses, storage facilities, outbuildings,
26 safety deposit boxes, and vehicles. Additionally, I have authored and supervised the
27 execution of dozens of tracking warrants, including multiple federal tracking warrant
28 affidavits for vehicles and cellular telephones. I have testified in grand jury proceedings

1 and written reports in the course of investigations. These investigations have resulted in
2 numerous state and federal prosecutions of individuals who have possessed, imported, or
3 distributed controlled substances, including marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamine,
4 heroin, and prescription medications, as well as the seizure of those illegal drugs and the
5 proceeds from their sale.

6 **II. PURPOSE OF AFFIDAVIT**

7 7. This Affidavit is made in support of a complaint charging Gregory David
8 WERBER with the offense of Money Laundering, in violation of Title 18, United States
9 Code, Sections 1956(a)(3)(B), 1956(a)(3)(C) and 2.

10 **III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

11 8. My knowledge of the facts set forth in this Affidavit is a result of my
12 personal participation in the investigation, my conversations with other law enforcement
13 personnel participating in this and related investigations, and my review of relevant
14 documents. I have obtained and read the official reports prepared by various law
15 enforcement officers participating in the instant investigation, and other investigations
16 discussed herein.

17 9. I know through training and experience, as well as the training and
18 experience of other law enforcement officers familiar with this investigation, individuals
19 involved in the distribution of controlled substances and other criminal activity often use
20 vague references and/or coded words and phrases when discussing illegal activity. In this
21 investigation, these communications have been conducted in both English and Spanish,
22 and the participants frequently used coded language to refer to drug-trafficking activity. I
23 have reviewed information that was originally in Spanish in connection with this
24 investigation; individuals fluent in the Spanish language translated this information into
25 English. When coded words and phrases were used in the instant investigation, I have
26 used my training and experience, as well as the training and experience of other law
27 enforcement officers familiar with this investigation and information provided by the
28

1 confidential source participating in this investigation, to understand the meaning of these
2 coded words and phrases.

3 10. Because I am submitting this Affidavit for the limited purpose of
4 establishing probable cause for the above-referenced charge, I have not included every
5 fact known to me concerning the investigation. I have set forth only the facts that I
6 believe are essential for a fair determination of probable cause.

7 IV. PROBABLE CAUSE

8 A. Background on Cryptocurrency and the Dark Web

9 11. Based on my training, research, education, and experience, I am familiar
10 with the following relevant terms and definitions:

11 12. The “dark web” is a portion of the “Deep Web”¹ of the Internet, where
12 individuals must use an anonymizing software or application called a “darknet” to access
13 content and websites. Within the dark web, criminal marketplaces operate, allowing
14 individuals to buy and sell illegal items, such as drugs, firearms, and other hazardous
15 materials, with greater anonymity than is possible on the traditional Internet (sometimes
16 called the “clear web” or simply the “web”). These online market websites use a variety
17 of technologies, including the Tor network (defined below) and other encryption
18 technologies, to ensure that communications and transactions are shielded from
19 interception and monitoring. Famous dark web marketplaces, also called Hidden
20 Services, such as Silk Road, AlphaBay, and Hansa (all of which have since been shut
21 down by law enforcement), operated similarly to clear web commercial websites such as
22 Amazon and eBay, but offered illicit goods and services.

23 13. “Vendors” are the dark web’s sellers of goods and services, often of an
24 illicit nature, and they do so through the creation and operation of “vendor accounts” on
25 dark web marketplaces. Customers, meanwhile, operate “customer accounts.” Vendor
26

27
28 ¹ The Deep Web is the portion of the Internet not indexed by search engines. Examples are databases and internal networks belonging to private industry, government agencies, or academic institutions.

1 and customer accounts are not identified by numbers, but rather monikers or “handles,”
2 much like the username one would use on a clear web site. If a moniker on a particular
3 marketplace has not already been registered by another user, vendors and customers can
4 use the same moniker across multiple marketplaces, and based on seller and customer
5 reviews, can become well known as “trusted” vendors or customers. It is also possible for
6 the same person to operate multiple customer accounts and multiple vendor accounts at
7 the same time. For example, based on my training and experience, I know that one person
8 could have a vendor account that he or she uses to sell illegal goods on a dark web
9 marketplace in exchange for cryptocurrency; that same vendor could also have a different
10 customer account that he or she uses to exchange cryptocurrency earned from vendor
11 sales for fiat currency.² Because they are separate accounts, a person could use different
12 accounts to send and receive the same cryptocurrency on the dark web. I know from
13 training and experience that one of the reasons dark web vendors have multiple monikers
14 for different vendor and customer accounts, is to prevent law enforcement from
15 identifying which accounts belong to the same person, and who the actual person is that
16 owns or uses the accounts.

17 14. The “Tor network,” or simply “Tor” (an abbreviation for “The Onion
18 Router”), is a special network of computers on the Internet, distributed around the world,
19 designed to conceal the true Internet Protocol (“IP”) addresses of the computers accessing
20 the network, and, thereby, the locations and identities of the network’s users. Tor also
21 enables websites to operate on the network in a way that conceals the true IP addresses of
22 the computer servers hosting the websites, which are referred to as “hidden services” on
23 the Tor network. Such hidden services operating on Tor have complex web addresses,
24 generated by a computer algorithm, ending in “.onion” and can only be accessed through
25 specific web browser software, including a browser known as “Tor Browser,” designed to
26 access the Tor network. Examples of hidden services websites are the aforementioned
27

28 ² Fiat currency is currency issued and regulated by a government such as the U.S. Dollar, Euro, or Japanese Yen.

1 AlphaBay and Hansa. Tor is available on cellphones using the Android and Apple
2 operating systems by installing an application that puts a TOR-enabled internet browser
3 on a user's cellphone, which then routes the phone's IP address through different servers
4 all over the world, making it extremely difficult to track.

5 15. Cryptocurrency, a type of virtual currency, is a decentralized, peer-to-peer,
6 network-based medium of value or exchange that may be used as a substitute for fiat
7 currency to buy goods or services or exchanged for fiat currency or other
8 cryptocurrencies. Examples of cryptocurrency are Bitcoin, Litecoin, and Ether.

9 Cryptocurrency can exist digitally on the Internet, in an electronic storage device, or in
10 cloud-based servers. Although not usually stored in any physical form, public and
11 private keys (described below) used to transfer cryptocurrency from one person or place
12 to another can be printed or written on a piece of paper or other tangible object.

13 Cryptocurrency can be exchanged directly person to person, through a cryptocurrency
14 exchange, or through other intermediaries. Generally, cryptocurrency is not issued by
15 any government, bank, or company; it is instead generated and controlled through
16 computer software operating on a decentralized peer-to-peer network. Most
17 cryptocurrencies have a "blockchain," which is a distributed public ledger, run by the
18 decentralized network, containing an immutable and historical record of every
19 transaction. Cryptocurrency is not illegal in the United States.

20 16. Bitcoin is a type of cryptocurrency. Payments or transfers of value made
21 with bitcoin are recorded in the Bitcoin blockchain and thus are not maintained by any
22 single administrator or entity. As mentioned above, individuals can acquire bitcoin
23 through exchanges (i.e., online companies which allow individuals to purchase or sell
24 cryptocurrencies in exchange for fiat currencies or other cryptocurrencies), bitcoin
25 ATMs, or directly from other people. Individuals can also acquire cryptocurrencies by
26 "mining." An individual can "mine" bitcoins by using his or her computing power to
27 solve a complicated algorithm and verify and record payments on the blockchain.
28 Individuals are rewarded for this task by receiving newly created units of a

1 cryptocurrency. Individuals can send and receive cryptocurrencies online using many
2 types of electronic devices, including laptop computers and smart phones. Even though
3 the public addresses of those engaging in cryptocurrency transactions are recorded on a
4 blockchain, the identities of the individuals or entities behind the public addresses are not
5 recorded on these public ledgers. If, however, an individual or entity is linked to a public
6 address, it may be possible to determine what transactions were conducted by that
7 individual or entity. Bitcoin transactions are therefore sometimes described as
8 “pseudonymous,” meaning that they are partially anonymous. And while it’s not
9 completely anonymous, bitcoin allows users to transfer funds more anonymously than
10 would be possible through traditional banking and financial systems.³

11 17. Cryptocurrency is stored in a virtual account called a wallet. Wallets are
12 software programs that interface with blockchains and generate and/or store public and
13 private keys used to send and receive cryptocurrency. A public key or address is akin to
14 a bank account number, and a private key is akin to a PIN number or password that
15 allows a user the ability to access and transfer value associated with the public address or
16 key. To conduct transactions on a blockchain, an individual must use the public address
17 (or “public key”) and the private address (or “private key”). A public address is
18 represented as a case-sensitive string of letters and numbers, 26–25 characters long. Each
19 public address is controlled and/or accessed through the use of a unique corresponding
20 private key—the cryptographic equivalent of a password or PIN—needed to access the
21 address. Only the holder of an address’ private key can authorize any transfers of
22 cryptocurrency from that address to another cryptocurrency address.

23 18. Although cryptocurrencies such as bitcoin have legitimate uses,
24 cryptocurrency is also used by individuals and organizations for criminal purposes such
25 as money laundering, and is an oft-used means of payment for illegal goods and services
26

27
28 ³ Some cryptocurrencies operate on blockchains that are not public and operate in such a way to obfuscate transactions, making it difficult to trace or attribute transactions.

1 on hidden services websites operating on the Tor network. By maintaining multiple
2 wallets, those who use cryptocurrency for illicit purposes can attempt to thwart law
3 enforcement's efforts to track purchases within the dark web marketplaces. As of
4 December 2, 2018, one bitcoin is worth approximately U.S. \$4,097.47 (*see*
5 www.coinbase.com) though the value of bitcoin is generally much more volatile than that
6 of fiat currencies.

7 19. Exchangers and users of cryptocurrencies store and transact their
8 cryptocurrency in a number of ways, as wallet software can be housed in a variety of
9 forms, including on a tangible, external device ("hardware wallet"), downloaded on a PC
10 or laptop ("desktop wallet"), with an Internet-based cloud storage provider ("online
11 wallet"), as a mobile application on a smartphone or tablet ("mobile wallet"), printed
12 public and private keys ("paper wallet"), and as an online account associated with a
13 cryptocurrency exchange. Because these desktop, mobile, and online wallets are
14 electronic in nature, they are located on mobile devices (e.g., smart phones or tablets) or
15 at websites that users can access via a computer, smart phone, or any device that can
16 search the Internet. Moreover, hardware wallets are located on some type of external or
17 removable media device, such as a USB thumb drive or other commercially available
18 device designed to store cryptocurrency (e.g. Trezor, Keepkey, or Nano Ledger). In
19 addition, paper wallets contain an address and a QR code with the public and private key
20 embedded in the code. Paper wallet keys are not stored digitally. Wallets can also be
21 backed up into, for example, paper printouts, USB drives, or CDs, and accessed through a
22 "recovery seed" (random words strung together in a phrase) or a complex password.
23 Additional security safeguards for cryptocurrency wallets can include two-factor
24 authorization (such as a password and a phrase). I also know that individuals possessing
25 cryptocurrencies often have safeguards in place to ensure that their cryptocurrencies
26 become further secured in the event that their assets become potentially vulnerable to
27 seizure and/or unauthorized transfer.

1 20. Bitcoin “exchangers” and “exchanges” are individuals or companies that
2 exchange bitcoin for other currencies, including U.S. dollars. According to Department
3 of Treasury, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (“FinCEN”) Guidance issued on
4 March 18, 2013, virtual currency administrators and exchangers, including an individual
5 exchanger operating as a business, are considered money services businesses. Such
6 exchanges and exchangers are required to register with FinCEN and have proper state
7 licenses (if required under applicable state law). From my training and experience, I
8 know that registered money transmitters are required by law to follow Bank Secrecy Act
9 anti-money laundering (“AML”) regulations, “Know Your Customer” (“KYC”)
10 protocols, and other verification procedures similar to those employed by traditional
11 financial institutions. For example, FinCEN-registered cryptocurrency exchangers often
12 require customers who want to open or maintain accounts on their exchange to provide
13 their name, address, phone number, and the full bank account and routing numbers that
14 the customer links to an exchange account. As a result, there is significant market
15 demand for illicit cryptocurrency-for-fiat currency exchangers, who lack AML or KYC
16 protocols and often also advertise their ability to offer customers stealth and anonymity.
17 These illicit exchangers routinely exchange fiat currency for cryptocurrencies by meeting
18 customers in person or by shipping cash through the mail. Due to the illicit nature of
19 these transactions and their customers’ desire for anonymity, such exchangers are
20 frequently able to charge a higher exchange fee, often as high as 9–10% (in contrast to
21 registered and BSA-compliant exchangers, who may charge fees as low as 1–2%).

22 21. Some companies offer cryptocurrency wallet services which allow users to
23 download a digital wallet application onto their smart phone or other digital device. A
24 user typically accesses the wallet application by inputting a user-generated PIN code or
25 password. Users can store, receive, and transfer cryptocurrencies via the application;
26 however, many of these companies do not store or otherwise have access to their users’
27 funds or the private keys that are necessary to access users’ wallet applications. Rather,
28 the private keys are stored on the device on which the wallet application is installed (or

any digital or physical backup private key that the user creates). As a result, these companies generally cannot assist in seizing or otherwise restraining their users' cryptocurrency. Nevertheless, law enforcement could seize cryptocurrency from the user's wallet directly, such as by accessing the user's smart phone, accessing the wallet application, and transferring the cryptocurrency therein to a law enforcement-controlled wallet. Alternatively, where law enforcement has obtained the recovery seed for a wallet (see above), law enforcement may be able to use the recovery seed phrase to recover or reconstitute the wallet on a different digital device and subsequently transfer cryptocurrencies held within the new wallet to a law enforcement-controlled wallet.

B. The Drug Investigation

22. The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) are investigating Gregory David WERBER and his business, Coin Services International, for laundering the cash drug proceeds of a transnational, highly lucrative, drug trafficking organization (the "DTO") operating within the Western District of Washington, and elsewhere. Based upon an intensive and ongoing investigation, investigators believe that this DTO is responsible for distributing significant quantities of heroin, crystal methamphetamine, and fentanyl-laced counterfeit oxycodone pills, in Pierce, Kitsap, King, Skagit, and Snohomish Counties, and elsewhere, as directed by individuals located in Mexico.

23. On November 30, 2018, a federal grand jury in the Western District of Washington returned a sealed indictment charging 31 members of this DTO as follows. Count 1 of the indictment charges Carlos Eduardo LOPEZ Hernandez, Daniel Osvaldo ROCHA Lopez, Jaime HEREDIA Castro, Juan AVILES Berrelleza, Edgar CABRERA, Carlos Alejandro CASTRO Perez, Cesar LOYA Soto, Manuel LOYA Soto, Julian Gauge ORDONEZ, Jose Luis SIERRA Barrientos, Hector Manuel URIAS Moreno, Jorge VALENZUELA Armenta, Uriel ZELAYA, Arturo FRIAS Ceballos, Juan Jose HIGUERA Gonzalez, Jesus Rene SARMIENTO Valenzuela, Alek James BAUMGARTNER, Monique GREEN, Andrew Cain KRISTOVICH, Brian LIVELY,

1 Jose RANGEL Ortega, Gerald Keith RIGGINS, Esther La Rena SCOTT, Michael John
2 SCOTT, Karen SURYAN, Orlando BARAJAS, Oscar Humberto CARRILLO Salcedo,
3 Martin GONZALEZ Jimenez, Hector Mario JACOBO Chairez, Jesus Alfonso MORA
4 Quinonez, Ramon PUENTES, and others known and unknown, with Conspiracy to
5 Distribute Controlled Substances, to wit: heroin, fentanyl, and methamphetamine, in
6 violation of Title 21, United States Code, sections 841(a)(1) and 846. Count 2 charges
7 Jaime HEREDIA Castro, Orlando BARJAS, and others known and unknown, with
8 Conspiracy to Commit Money Laundering, in violation of Title 18, United States Code,
9 Sections 1956(a)(1)(B)(i), 1956(a)(1)(B)(ii), and 1956(h). Count 3 charges Oscar
10 Humberto CARRILLO Salcedo, Carlos Eduardo LOPEZ Hernandez, Daniel Osvaldo
11 ROCHA Lopez, Edgar CABRERA, and others known and unknown with Conspiracy to
12 Commit Money Laundering, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections
13 1956(a)(1)(B)(i), 1956(a)(1)(B)(ii), and 1956(h).

14 24. Agents repeatedly have seized drugs during the investigation into this DTO.
15 For example, on August 31, 2018, agents executed a delayed-notice search warrant at a
16 residence in Auburn, Washington, where investigators had repeatedly observed ROCHA
17 and LOPEZ via physical and electronic surveillance. Agents recovered 560 grams of
18 suspected marijuana, 41 grams of suspected crystal methamphetamine, roughly a
19 kilogram of suspected heroin, over 3,200 pills, and \$164,116 in cash drug proceeds. Due
20 to potential fentanyl contamination with these drugs, agents did not unwrap or field-test
21 any of these substances. All of the weights listed above are approximate and include
22 packaging.

23 25. Agents submitted those pills (along with other drugs seized from the
24 apartment) to the DEA's Western Regional Laboratory for testing and analysis. DEA
25 chemists performed a random sampling analysis of the pills and found they contained
26 lidocaine hydrochloride, fentanyl, acetylfentanyl, and ANPP (a precursor chemical).
27 Chemists tested another substance agents seized during this search and found it weighed
28 646 grams and was between 40% and 50% pure heroin. Agents tested additional

1 substances and found more heroin, with purity in the 30% to 40% range. Chemists were
2 also able to test some of the other substances recovered during the search, and found the
3 tan powder substance seized during the search was about 385 grams of a diluting agent,
4 not heroin. DEA chemists are still working to analyze the remaining items seized by
5 agents during this search.

6 26. More recently, on November 28, 2018, Oregon State Police (OSP)
7 conducted a traffic stop of Martin GONZALEZ. Agents had previously observed
8 GONZALEZ, via physical and electronic surveillance, meeting with HEREDIA and,
9 later, with CABRERA, in the Western District of Washington, under circumstances that
10 led investigators to believe that GONZALEZ was delivering bulk quantities of narcotics
11 to them. On November 28, 2018, GONZALEZ was driving his tractor-trailer truck
12 (which investigators had previously observed him operating). OSP stopped GONZALEZ
13 due to records checks that showed GONZALEZ lacked the proper medical clearances to
14 operate his tractor-trailer. GONZALEZ gave consent for the OSP trooper to deploy his
15 drug-sniffing K-9 around GONZALEZ's vehicle. The K-9 alerted to the presence of
16 drugs in the engine compartment of GONZALEZ's vehicle. Troopers found 10 packages
17 of suspected heroin (weighing roughly 13 pounds in total), hidden inside one of the air
18 filters on GONZALEZ's truck. OSP troopers arrested GONZALEZ and booked him on
19 state charges.

20 **C. Investigators Discover Connections between WERBER, his Business, and the**
21 **DTO**

22 27. Agents initially discovered WERBER's connection to this DTO through
23 phone records showing that HEREDIA (on TT18, HEREDIA's phone at that time) was in
24 contact with 614-531-6939 (referred to herein as "TT37") in February 2018.⁴ Phone
25 company records show that TT37 is a cellular phone with service provided by AT&T,
26

27 ⁴ Agents identified HEREDIA through investigative techniques such as court-authorized tracking of cell phones and
28 vehicles, court-authorized interception of wire and electronic communications, and coordinated physical
surveillance.

1 subscribed to Gregory WERBER and Coin Services International, at 2318 East Cairo
2 Drive, Tempe, Arizona. Service to TT37 began on July 10, 2018.

3 28. Through records checks, agents learned that Gregory David WERBER
4 maintains an Arizona driver's license in that name, which lists his address as one in
5 Venice, California (known to me but not included in this Affidavit). Based on public
6 database research, agents believe WERBER also has an address in Arizona, located at
7 2318 East Cairo Drive, Tempe, Arizona. As discussed herein, WERBER operates a
8 cryptocurrency business, Coin Services International. WERBER's business was
9 previously located at this address in Tempe, Arizona, and elsewhere, and is presently
10 located at 3922 Highland Avenue, Manhattan Beach, California.

11 29. WERBER's criminal history is extensive, with arrests dating back to 1981
12 and convictions dating back to 1982. Per NCIC, in 1982, WERBER was charged with
13 five counts of Forge Name on a Credit Card, three counts of Grand Theft Auto, three
14 counts of Grand Theft Property, three counts of Forgery, and one count of Possession of a
15 Narcotic/Controlled Substance, and was sentenced to five years in prison for the
16 controlled substance violation (California). In 1984, WERBER was arrested for
17 Involuntary Manslaughter and Transport/Sell a Narcotic/Controlled Substance
18 (California). In 1985, WERBER's criminal record shows a felony conviction for Prison
19 Escape without Force (California). In 1986, WERBER was convicted of felony Stolen
20 Motor Vehicle Aiding & Abetting and False Statement to Government, and was
21 sentenced to five years in prison (Texas). In 1990, he was convicted of another felony,
22 Interstate Transportation of Securities, and sentenced to 47 months in prison (New
23 Jersey). In 1994, WERBER was convicted of Conspiracy to Commit Credit Card Fraud
24 and the Transfer of Stolen Goods, Transportation of Stolen Goods and Unauthorized
25 Use/Access Device, and was sentenced to four years in prison (New York). In 1996,
26 WERBER was found to be in violation of his conditions of supervised release and was
27 sentenced to nine months in prison. In 1999, WERBER was arrested in Arizona for
28 counterfeiting. In 2007, WERBER was arrested for Trafficking in Drugs, Possession of

1 Drugs, Possession of Criminal Tools; from this, WERBER's criminal record shows a
2 felony conviction for Trafficking in Drugs with a sentence of five years' imprisonment
3 (Ohio).

4 30. Public source research for WERBER, Coin Services International, and
5 WERBER's phone number (TT37) revealed a website for Coin Services International
6 (www.coinservicesinternational.com) that states, in part, as follows:



Coin Services International

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About Us

Coin Services International provides the full array of digital currency services and advice to our clients world-wide. Whether you are new to digital currency and simply want to use, acquire or invest in digital currency, or require more complex services and advice, Coin Services International is here for you. Our Coin Services International offices are conveniently located near the Los Angeles International Airport at 3922 Highland Avenue Manhattan Beach, California 90266. Come in or call for an appointment and see what we can do for you at +1 614 531-6939.

Gregory David Werber
Founder and CEO

18 31. On this website, WERBER listed various services available through Coin
19 Services International, including wallet services, buying/selling digital currency, trading,
20 options, margin trading, transfers, cold wallet storage, insurance, smart contracts,
21 tumbling, digital currency mining, custom digital currency software development,
22 consultant and advisory services, training, legal consultation, entity formation, tax
23 strategy, ATM services and management, and payment portals.

24 32. A search of recorded documents filed in Maricopa County, Arizona, shows
25 WERBER filed a certificate to do business under the name "Coin Services International"
26 on January 19, 2018. According to the Arizona Secretary of State's public website,
27 WERBER registered this business on February 26, 2018; the business expiration date is
28

1 February 26, 2023. The business has an associated address of 2318 East Cairo Drive,
2 Tempe, Arizona with a phone number of 614-531-6939 (TT37).

3 33. Investigators also located an advertisement on the website
4 LocalBitcoins.com for "bitadvisor," with WERBER's phone number (TT37). Based on
5 my training and experience, and my discussions with experienced investigators, I am
6 aware that LocalBitcoins.com is a website where individuals can post advertisements for
7 buying and selling cryptocurrency, such as bitcoins, in exchange for cash. The
8 advertisement states in part as follows:

9
10 **bitadvisor** ●

11 Bitadvisor for your crypto buy, sell, trade, and other needs.

12 Call: (614) 531-6939

13 Web:

14 CoinServicesInternational.com

15 Email: bitadvice@protonmail.com
16
17

18 34. Based upon my discussions with other experienced investigators, I am
19 aware that "Protonmail" is an email service based outside the United States that provides
20 encrypted email services.

21 35. WERBER's "bitadvisor" advertisement also states he will buy or sell
22 bitcoins for cash in any amount from \$1,000 to \$100,000, and that he prefers to meet at
23 3922 Highland Avenue, Manhattan Beach, California, "safely and securely in our
24 offices."

25 36. Agents learned the Port of Seattle Police stopped WERBER in March 2018,
26 and found \$140,000 of cash on WERBER's person while he was traveling through the
27 Seattle-Tacoma International Airport. In explaining why that he was carrying so much
28 cash on his person, WERBER cited his cryptocurrency business.

37. It should be noted that although WERBER has openly advertised that he is in the cryptocurrency exchange business, he has not registered as a money service business (MSB) as required by law. Based upon my training and experience, and my discussions with other experienced agents and investigators, I know that under the applicable regulations, a person doing business as a currency dealer or exchanger is considered to be operating as an MSB. An internet search of the public MSB registrant list maintained by the Department of the Treasury, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network ("FinCEN") did not locate Gregory WERBER or his business, Coin Services International, as a registered MSB with the Department of the Treasury. I further know that Title 18, United States Code, Section 1960, makes it a crime to conduct, control, manage, supervise, direct, or own a money transmitting business while failing to register with FinCEN in accordance with 31 U.S.C. § 5330, *see* 18 U.S.C. § 1960(b)(1)(B)). Additionally, I am also aware that it is also a crime to conduct, control, manage, supervise, direct, or own a money transmitting business, or while transmitting or transporting funds known to be derived from a criminal offense or with the intention to promote unlawful activity, *see* 18 U.S.C. § 1960(b)(1)(B)).

38. The tolls showing phone contact between HEREDIA and TT37 was only the first link that investigators identified between the DTO and WERBER. As the investigation progressed, investigators observed CARRILLO repeatedly meet with DTO members, including LOPEZ, ROCHA, and CABRERA⁵ in the greater Seattle area, under circumstances that led them to believe that the DTO members were providing cash drug proceeds to CARRILLO.⁶ Indeed, based upon the investigation, agents believe that

⁵ Agents identified LOPEZ, ROCHA and CABRERA through investigative techniques such as court-authorized tracking of cell phones and vehicles, court-authorized interception of wire and electronic communications, and coordinated physical surveillance.

⁶ Agents identified CARRILLO through physical surveillance and car rental records on August 30, 2018. During the surveillance that day, CARRILLO was driving a vehicle with plates that returned to Enterprise Rentals. Enterprise Rental records show the vehicle was rented to an "Oscar Tarrillo Salcedo." Further database checks showed Oscar Humberto CARRILLO Salcedo has a tourist visa for the U.S. and was applying as a pilot for a C1/D visa with some supporting documentation; his photo in databases matches that of surveillance photos.

1 CARRILLO travels throughout the United States and collects money from various drug
2 traffickers, which he then ships or transports to WERBER in Manhattan Beach,
3 California.

4 39. From September 18 to September 21, 2018, agents observed CARRILLO
5 via physical and electronic surveillance in Washington, Oregon, and California. While
6 CARRILLO was in Washington, he met with Carlos LOPEZ (TT51) twice for suspected
7 money pickups, twice visited a storage unit at 1st Avenue Self-Storage in Seattle that
8 records indicate WERBER had rented, and shipped a FedEx box to WERBER using
9 WERBER's FedEx account.

10 40. More specifically, on September 18, 2018, agents monitoring TT50's real-
11 time tracking noticed the device traveled from Memphis, Tennessee (where the device
12 was the prior day as well) to Newark, New Jersey, and then from Newark to Seattle,
13 Washington. WERBER's FedEx account records show a package was shipped from a
14 FedEx location in Memphis, Tennessee on September 17, 2018, consistent with TT50's
15 tracking data in Memphis on the same day. FedEx records show that the package shipped
16 from Memphis on September 17, 2018, weighed two pounds and arrived in Manhattan
17 Beach, California on September 18, 2018. WERBER signed for this package at
18 10:32 a.m.

19 41. Agents believe CARRILLO and WERBER are working together to launder
20 cash drug proceeds for the DTO. However, FedEx records show that WERBER's FedEx
21 account has been used to ship at least 17 separate packages – weighing a total of 131
22 pounds – from the Western District of Washington to Manhattan Beach, California.
23 WERBER signed for all of these packages. Based upon the weight of the packages,
24 agents estimate the value of these shipments to be between \$59,420 (if all of the packages
25 contained only \$1 bills) and \$5,942,000 (if all of the packages contained only \$100 bills).

1 42. On September 18, 2018, after CARRILLO made his flight connections
2 from the East Coast, real-time tracking of TT50 showed CARRILLO landed at SeaTac
3 International Airport at 7:20 p.m. and then traveled to the rental car section of the airport,
4 arriving there at 8:05 p.m. Based on the following day's physical surveillance, agents
5 know CARRILLO rented a black Nissan sedan from Enterprise during that time. By 8:20
6 p.m. on September 18, 2018, TT50's real-time tracking showed CARRILLO was at the
7 "Hotel Interurban" located at 223 Andover Park East, Tukwila, Washington.

8 43. Approximately half an hour later, CARRILLO met with LOPEZ. Real-
9 time tracking for TT50 (CARRILLO), TT51 (LOPEZ) and TV4 (LOPEZ's vehicle)
10 showed they were all at the same location (the Red Robin restaurant at 17300 Southcenter
11 Parkway, Tukwila) at the same time (8:49 p.m.) on September 18, 2018. LOPEZ
12 (according to TV4's tracking) only remained there for a few minutes, before leaving and
13 driving back to his residence in Kent. TT50's real-time tracking indicated CARRILLO
14 had also left the location before 9:00 p.m. and returned to his nearby hotel. Based on the
15 investigation, agents believe LOPEZ (TT51) and CARRILLO (TT50) met for just a few
16 minutes on September 18, 2018, in order for LOPEZ to give CARRILLO drug proceeds.
17 The following morning, September 19, 2018, tracking data for CARRILLO's phone
18 (TT50) showed that he visited 1st Avenue Self-Storage in Seattle, Washington.

19 44. Also on the morning of September 19, 2018, agents followed CARRILLO
20 (in his rental vehicle) from his hotel to a FedEx shipping center in Tukwila, Washington.
21 There, agents watched CARRILLO bring a white FedEx box into the store and ship it.
22 Shortly thereafter, agents spoke with FedEx employees at that particular branch location
23 and examined the exterior of CARRILLO's package. The package CARRILLO brought
24 to the store to be shipped was addressed to "Greg Werber or Ellen Davenport" at the
25 "FedEx Office Print & Ship Center" at "1139 Artesia Boulevard, Manhattan Beach,
26 California." This address is very close to the location where the real-time tracking of
27 WERBER's phone (TT37) (tracked per Court authorization) routinely places the device.
28

1 Additionally, this package showed it was being shipped from "Gregory Werber, 2318
2 East Cairo Drive, Tempe, Arizona."

3 45. Through physical and electronic surveillance, agents learned that
4 CARRILLO and LOPEZ also met on the evening of September 19, 2018. At the
5 meeting, LOPEZ gave CARRILLO a large black bag (of suspected cash drug proceeds).
6 On September 20, 2018, CARRILLO again traveled to 1st Avenue Self-Storage in
7 Seattle.

8 46. After CARRILLO left the storage unit on September 20, 2018, he drove to
9 the Enterprise rental location at the SeaTac airport and exchanged his original rental
10 vehicle for a different vehicle. Physical surveillance units lost sight of CARRILLO
11 during this swap, but eventually caught up to him (using the real-time tracking of TT50)
12 as he was traveling south on Interstate 5 to his suspected then-residence in Oregon. From
13 there, TT50's tracking showed CARRILLO drove all the way down to Manhattan Beach,
14 California.

15 47. Based on tracking data associated with WERBER's phone (TT37), agents
16 believe WERBER resides at a multimillion-dollar residence divided into separate
17 apartments, on the beach in Manhattan Beach, California. As noted above, agents know
18 CARRILLO sent a FedEx package to WERBER on September 19, 2018, that was to be
19 picked up at a mail store in Manhattan Beach, California. At around 10:00 p.m. on
20 September 21, 2018, tracking data associated with TT50 showed CARRILLO arrived in
21 Manhattan Beach. Agents' initial review of the tracking data associated with TT50
22 (CARRILLO) and TT37 (WERBER) showed the two devices were within two blocks of
23 each other—which is extremely close considering the typical distance between these two
24 individuals on any given day. Further review of this same tracking data showed TT37's
25 tracking certainty factor was 15 meters and indicated the device was located at the
26 Pancho's Restaurant (located at 3615 Highland Avenue, Manhattan Beach, California).
27 TT50's tracking certainty factor around that same time was 245 meters, but, when
28 multiple data point were charted on a map, agents found they were almost directly

1 centered on Pancho's Restaurant. That restaurant is four blocks away from WERBER's
2 business. I believe CARRILLO likely drove a large sum of money down to WERBER in
3 Manhattan Beach, California.

4 48. After this suspected trip to deliver money to WERBER, CARRILLO stayed
5 in a nearby hotel in Manhattan Beach. After that, agents believe CARRILLO traveled to
6 Mexico because TT50's tracking data began showing an "Absent Subscriber" message.
7 When TT50 began sending tracking data once again, agents saw the device was near the
8 Otay Mesa, California Port of Entry. From there, CARRILLO traveled to San Diego,
9 California and stayed in a hotel, until he traveled to Salt Lake City, Utah.

10 49. During the morning of September 26, 2018, tracking data associated with
11 CARRILLO's phone (TT50) showed the device was near the San Diego airport. Flight
12 records showed CARRILLO traveled from San Diego, California, to Salt Lake City,
13 Utah, that same day. Agents believed CARRILLO was traveling to Utah to pick up drug
14 proceeds from a drug trafficker in the Salt Lake City area. DEA agents in Salt Lake City
15 conducted a traffic stop of CARRILLO after he met with this individual. Agents in Salt
16 Lake City searched CARRILLO's rental vehicle and recovered roughly \$100,000 in cash
17 from a piece of luggage that was in the vehicle. CARRILLO was uncooperative with
18 agents and provided only the bare minimum identifying information to the agent who
19 conducted the traffic stop, and refused to provide his phone number to these agents in
20 Salt Lake City.

21 50. Agents seized the cash from CARRILLO and released him. After the
22 traffic stop, pen register data associated with TT50 showed CARRILLO was in contact
23 with a Mexico phone number. Tracking data associated with TT50 showed CARRILLO
24 drove to a nearby dead-end road. TT50 remained there for several hours and then
25 stopped sending any tracking information. CARRILLO made no other outgoing calls
26 from TT50 after his communications the Mexico phone number. During the
27 investigation, CARRILLO has shown he is careful to take steps to avoid or thwart law
28 enforcement detection throughout his involvement in this investigation. Based on my

1 knowledge of the DTO, and specifically CARRILLO, I believe CARRILLO saw this type
2 of ruse or "walled-off" traffic stop for what it really was and discarded his phone (TT50)
3 immediately thereafter in an effort to evade further law enforcement detection.

4 51. During the beginning of October 2018, through authorized interception of
5 LOPEZ's phone (TT51), agents intercepted CARRILLO, using a new phone (TT62).
6 Agents obtained authorization to track CARRILLO's new phone (TT62) on October 10,
7 2018, and, on October 18, 2018, obtained court authorization to intercept wire and
8 electronic communications over TT62. Agents observed that CARRILLO continued to
9 meet with DTO members in the Western District of Washington, again under
10 circumstances indicating to agents that he was picking up cash drug proceeds.

11 52. As discussed above, CARRILLO traveled several times to 1st Avenue Self-
12 Storage in Seattle, Washington. During the first week of October 2018, I visited this
13 location and obtained records from that business regarding CARRILLO's activities there.
14 This business is a secured-access facility, meaning, each tenant has a specific entry code
15 he/she must enter in order to gain access to the secure storage portion of the facility.
16 TT50's tracking and physical surveillance showed CARRILLO visited this location on
17 September 19 and 20, 2018. Access records show *someone* accessed Unit 248B on
18 September 19 and September 20, 2018, at the very same time CARRILLO was at the
19 location. Based on this information alone, I believed CARRILLO accessed Unit 248B
20 during his visit to this location. My review of Unit 248B's rental agreement and other
21 records furthered my suspicion.

22 53. My review of Unit 248B's rental records showed the unit is a small,
23 3' x 5' x 4' unit rented in Gregory WERBER's name, using his Cairo Drive address in
24 Arizona. These rental records showed WERBER first began renting this unit in February
25 2018, and has paid cash every month since for this rental. Someone has frequently
26 accessed this unit every month since WERBER began renting it. WERBER's pen-and-
27 ink signature is not on the rental documentation; he signed the documentation with an
28 electronic signature instead. This means either WERBER opted not to use his actual

1 signature or he was not physically present when the account was established. This unit is
2 too small to store a large number of items inside of it, but it is more than large enough to
3 store a significant quantity of cash. Agents believe CARRILLO, WERBER, and possibly
4 others may use this secure storage facility to at least temporarily store a portion of the
5 DTO's drug proceeds.

6 54. On October 16, 2018, agents executed a delayed-notice search warrant of
7 Unit 248B. The only items in the storage unit at the time of agents' court authorized
8 search were FedEx packaging materials, a large white plastic bag with the FedEx logo on
9 it, and a money counter. The money counter was in the large white plastic bag when
10 agents found it. Agents photographed all of the items in the storage unit during their
11 search and then put all of those items back just as they had found them, so as not to alert
12 CARRILLO or WERBER.

13 55. WERBER's FedEx account records show he receives the majority of his
14 packages in Manhattan Beach, California, at a FedEx location close to WERBER's
15 residence and business in the same town. Records showed packages came from Seattle,
16 Bellevue, and Tukwila, Washington; Salt Lake City, Utah; Memphis, Tennessee; New
17 York, New York; Pewaukee, Wisconsin; Columbus, Ohio; and Scottsdale, Arizona.
18 WERBER signed for the packages sent to the FedEx store in Manhattan Beach.⁷

19 56. Agents investigated into WERBER's international flight history. Travel
20 records and financial records such as credit card statements show WERBER had multiple
21 flights in and out of Mexico City (Mexico), Guadalajara (Jalisco, Mexico), and Puerto
22 Vallarta (Jalisco, Mexico) in 2018. WERBER's flights were brief trips. For instance,
23 on March 26, 2018, WERBER flew from Phoenix, Arizona, to Guadalajara, Mexico; then
24 on March 30, 2018, WERBER flew from Guadalajara, Mexico, to Seattle, Washington.
25 On April 23, 2018, WERBER flew from New York to Mexico City, Mexico; then on
26

27 ⁷ WERBER's FedEx records show that he has received FedEx shipments weighing at least approximately 600
28 pounds. Based on my training and experience, I know that a U.S. bill weighs one gram each. Investigators did not
intercept or search these packages.

1 April 27, 2018, WERBER flew from Mexico City, Mexico, to Phoenix, Arizona. Such
2 brief trips would be consistent with, for example, WERBER dropping off or picking up
3 drug proceeds.

4 57. On November 14, 2018, agents were conducting surveillance in the area of
5 the Airmark Apartments, 229 Andover Park E, Tukwila, Washington. At 1:57 p.m.,
6 agents noticed real-time tracking data for WERBER's phone (TT37) was near the
7 Airmark Apartments, 229 Andover Park E, Tukwila, Washington. Moments later, agents
8 on physical surveillance observed CARRILLO and WERBER meeting in the lobby of the
9 apartment complex with one of the employees. At that time, WERBER and CARRILLO
10 appeared to be filling out paperwork, suggesting that this location would perhaps be a
11 new residence for CARRILLO.

12 58. On November 15 and November 16, 2018, agents conducted physical and
13 electronic surveillance of LOPEZ. On both of those days, agents saw LOPEZ meet with
14 CARRILLO for two separate money drops that occurred at the Southcenter Mall. During
15 one of the drops, investigators saw LOPEZ deliver a small black bag to CARRILLO.
16 Based on intercepted communications over LOPEZ's phone and coordinated
17 surveillance, and my familiarity with this investigation, other investigators and I believe
18 the small black bag that LOPEZ delivered contained \$59,000 in cash drug proceeds.

19 59. After CARRILLO got the small black bag from LOPEZ, CARRILLO
20 returned to the hotel where WERBER was located. After CARRILLO got back from
21 meeting LOPEZ, CARRILLO drove WERBER back to SeaTac Airport.

22 **D. WERBER's Use of Cash**

23 60. Investigators have obtained records associated with bank accounts and
24 credit cards held by WERBER under various iterations of his name and/or his business
25 name, such as "Gregory Werber," "Gregory D. Werber," "Gregory D. Werber dba Coin
26 Service International," and "Gregory Werber dba Gregory David Werber." Review of
27 WERBER's financial records is ongoing. From what investigators have been able to
28 determine thus far, WERBER placed large deposits (ranging from \$20,000 to \$30,000)

1 into his personal and business accounts; all of the deposits into WERBER's business
2 account were cash deposits. The deposits into WERBER's personal account were split
3 between some small "e-Deposits" (usually hundreds of dollars), large cash deposits (as
4 high as \$30,000), and large transfers from his business account (as much as \$76,000).
5 These banking records showed WERBER has routinely taken large sums of cash into his
6 business account, then transfer that money to his personal account, and then put that
7 money into a "Coinbase" account. Based on my training and experience, I know that
8 Coinbase is a secure online platform for buying, selling, transferring, and storing digital
9 currency.

10 61. In total, bank records identified thus far show that from January 1, 2017,
11 through October 22, 2018, more than \$607,000 in cash was either deposited to
12 WERBER's bank accounts or used for payments on his credit cards. During that same
13 period, \$467,400 was transferred from WERBER's bank accounts to Coinbase.
14 WERBER also used funds from his accounts to purchase more than \$25,000 in airfare
15 and to pay more than \$17,000 for hotel stays.

16 62. Most of the cash deposited to accounts controlled by WERBER was
17 deposited between January and March of 2018. During these three months, \$503,193 in
18 cash was deposited, representing 83% of the total cash deposited during the entire 22-
19 month time period that was reviewed. \$183,684 of the \$509,193 in cash deposits was
20 made in Washington State.

21 63. WERBER created an account with Coinbase on October 8, 2016. The
22 address associated with the account was 2318 E Cairo Dr, Tempe, AZ with an email of
23 gregwerber@gmail.com. WERBER associated a Bank of America credit card, two
24 Huntington National Bank debit cards, two US bank debit cards, and an unknown debit
25 card to his Coinbase account. Similar to the timing of the cash transactions mentioned
26 above, both bank records and Coinbase records show Werber's activity stopped in March
27 of 2018, with March 26, 2018, being the last transaction date.

1 **E. WERBER Offers to Help an Undercover Agent with his Cash Problem**

2 **1. November 17, 2018: UC1 calls WERBER (TT37) using WhatsApp**

3 64. Investigators introduced an undercover agent (hereinafter "UC1") to
4 Gregory WERBER on November 17, 2018. On that date, UC1 placed a "cold call" to
5 WERBER, at TT37, over WhatsApp. This call was recorded and lasted approximately 16
6 minutes and 10 seconds.

7 65. WERBER answered the call and confirmed he was "Greg." UC1 explained
8 that he hoped WERBER might be able to help UC1. WERBER asked if UC1 was buying
9 or selling bitcoin. UC1 professed to know nothing about bitcoin or "crypto stuff." UC1
10 stated he had money to buy bitcoin or whatever WERBER might recommend. UC1
11 explained that he needed to buy a house because his girlfriend was going to have a baby,
12 however, UC1 was not able to use, or do anything with, the cash that he had. WERBER
13 asked UC1 if he was in Los Angeles, and UC1 said he was based in Washington. After
14 clarifying that UC1 meant Washington State, WERBER said he had been in Washington
15 two days ago. UC1 said he regretted not calling WERBER sooner.

16 66. WERBER said he could help UC1. WERBER explained that some people
17 buy bitcoin as an investment because they believe it will go up in value, and some people
18 buy it for its utility, meaning, "You could basically have all the money in the world on
19 your phone and go anywhere and send it anywhere at will." WERBER said it was a good
20 time to buy bitcoin because the price had crashed. WERBER also explained that,
21 "bitcoin travels well. You can take it anywhere you want to go, and you can send it
22 anywhere you want to send it." WERBER explained his business was buying and selling
23 bitcoin, and that he would help UC1 as best he could.

24 67. UC1 reiterated that he wanted to buy a house for his girlfriend and their
25 baby, but was concerned that using his cash might "be a little alarming to some people"
26 or might "flag" attention. WERBER said he lived in a fairly expensive area of California
27 and that there had been some multimillion dollar homes there that had been purchased
28 with bitcoin.

1 68. WERBER suggested that he and UC1 sit down to discuss UC1's needs, and
2 WERBER stated, "I will do what I can for you." UC1 offered to buy WERBER a plane
3 ticket to travel to Washington so they could talk in person. WERBER said he did travel
4 to Washington, but not very often. WERBER explained that he would travel to meet his
5 clients if it is worth it, but generally, he preferred that his clients came to see him.
6 WERBER said that if UC1 wanted to speak face to face, they could do so at his private
7 office, which was conveniently located near the airport.

8 69. UC1 asked if he should take \$700,000 at one time to WERBER, or if they
9 should do a bunch of smaller bitcoin transactions. WERBER explained that he tried to do
10 deals of \$100,000 to \$200,000 at a time, although he could arrange to do a bigger deal.
11 UC1 said \$100,000 to \$200,000 at a time would be fine because he had some time before
12 the baby would arrive.

13 70. UC1 explained that he wanted to buy a house on the "peninsula," near the
14 water, "across the Narrows Bridge." WERBER asked, "The bridge that goes by that
15 stadium?" UC1 confirmed that it was the bridge by Cheney Stadium. WERBER asked
16 how much UC1 wanted to spend on the home. UC1 said he wanted to spend \$500,000 or
17 \$600,000 on the home. UC1 also stated that his girlfriend did not know what he did for a
18 living.

19 71. WERBER asked UC1 if he wanted to discuss these matters face to face,
20 and UC1 agreed. WERBER asked if UC1 could come to him. UC1 said he would check
21 with his girlfriend about that. WERBER said he does go to Washington and that even if
22 WERBER was not in Washington, there were "arrangements" WERBER could make "to
23 do our deal." WERBER stated, "I understand your needs, so we'll work on it," adding,
24 "I'll take care of you." WERBER described himself as "in business" and said, "Everyone
25 who deals with me knows I'm a straight guy. If I say something, I'm going to do it."
26 WERBER said UC1 would be happy with WERBER's service.

27 72. WERBER and UC1 discussed their schedules for a few minutes to
28 coordinate when they could meet in person to talk. WERBER also said they did not need

1 to be physically in the room together to actually do a deal because he had “methods” that
2 would work for them. WERBER and UC1 agreed to communicate further and to meet at
3 WERBER’s business toward the end of November 2018. At the end of the call,
4 WERBER said, “I’m looking forward to hearing from you.”

5 73. In subsequent communications, WERBER and UC1 agreed that UC1 would
6 meet with WERBER at his office for Coin Services International in Manhattan Beach,
7 California, on the Wednesday before Thanksgiving (*i.e.*, November 21, 2018).

8 **2. November 21, 2018: UC1 Meets in Person with WERBER**

9 74. On November 21, 2018, UC1 met with WERBER face-to-face at Coin
10 Services International, 3922 Highland Avenue, Manhattan Beach, California. The
11 meeting between UC1 and WERBER lasted approximately 95 minutes and was recorded.
12 UC1 recognized WERBER from having previously viewed WERBER’s driver’s license
13 photo. I have reviewed the audio recordings discussed in this Affidavit, and I recognized
14 WERBER’s voice in the body wires and recorded calls discussed herein.

15 75. When UC1 arrived at Coin Services International in Manhattan Beach,
16 WERBER greeted UC1, welcomed UC1 into his offices, and offered him a drink. At the
17 time of the meeting, WERBER’s offices were under construction. WERBER apologized
18 for the noise and explained that his office would be four times bigger when the
19 construction ended. Although WERBER commented that said that his secretary “might
20 be coming back later,” she did not return to WERBER’s office during his meeting with
21 UC1.

22 76. WERBER began by explaining that he was “in the service business” and
23 stated that, “I’m here to find out what your needs are and to help you as best I can.”
24 WERBER asked UC1, “You have a bunch of money—a continuing flow of money—am I
25 getting this right? Is it coming from bitcoin, or something like that? You tell me how
26 much you want to tell me.” UC1 explained that his problem was that he could not use the
27 money that he had. WERBER asked about what form UC1’s cash was in. UC1
28 explained that the cash came to him as a mix of denominations but he has people change

1 it for him, so UC1's cash was banded and organized by denomination. Based on my
2 training and experience, and my discussions with other experienced investigators, I know
3 that drug traffickers often exchange smaller denomination bills for larger denomination
4 bills so that their cash is less bulky. Additionally, I know that money launderers and drug
5 traffickers often use money counters to count their currency, which is then banded and
6 wrapped.

7 77. WERBER asked how long this had been going on for UC1. UC1 explained
8 he started in college and that he paid for college this way. UC1 said he now was based in
9 Washington and met most of his clients in Seattle. UC1 told WERBER that even his
10 girlfriend did not know what UC1 did for a living, although she thought he had
11 something do with selling things on Amazon and she knew that UC1 worked a lot.

12 78. WERBER asked UC1 what kind of work UC1 did. After hesitating for a
13 moment, UC1 said he was in "sales." UC1 said that he managed other people and did not
14 do the hands on work any longer. UC1 said he took calls, dealt with people, and made
15 sure stuff was delivered on time. UC1 said he was keeping his cash in storage, and the
16 cash kept coming in. UC1 said that he was making \$20,000 to \$50,000 in cash profits
17 every week, after he paid everyone he needed to pay.

18 79. WERBER asked UC1 how much money he had. UC1 said, "more than
19 \$560,000," and WERBER responded, "that's not that much." WERBER asked UC1 if
20 his main concern was to justify his income and if UC1 had had a job with a 1099. UC1
21 said that he did not have such a job, although his girlfriend thought he did. WERBER
22 asked if UC1 was self-employed, and UC1 said he was. UC1 added that he had a bank
23 account but did not put much of his money in there, not more than \$5,000 at a time.
24 WERBER then described the services he offered, with such options as setting up a
25 company that employed UC1 or a business that would show some income for him, or
26 putting together an investment that would pay off.

27 80. After WERBER and UC1 had been talking for a little over eight minutes,
28 an unidentified male came to WERBER's office. WERBER politely excused himself and

1 met briefly with the unidentified male behind closed doors. The unidentified male then
2 left, carrying a small bag with him.

3 81. WERBER then returned to his conversation with UC1. WERBER told
4 UC1 that UC1 needed to think about what kind of lifestyle he wanted to lead, and
5 whether he wanted to spend \$100,000 or \$80,000 per year. WERBER repeated the
6 options he mentioned before, and then said the easiest thing for WERBER to do for UC1
7 was cryptocurrency.

8 82. WERBER explained that he could move cash from UC1 and put it into
9 bitcoin. WERBER acknowledged that bitcoin was volatile and the price had dropped
10 recently, although WERBER firmly believed the price would go up over time. WERBER
11 explained that there were crypto alternatives such as "tether" that were more stable.
12 WERBER explained that "tether" was a coin with value tethered to the price of a dollar.
13 WERBER explained, regardless of the merits of cryptocurrency as an investment,
14 holding assets as cryptocurrency was superior to cash. WERBER explained that cash is
15 bulky and hard to move, whereas with cryptocurrency, "You could literally have
16 everything you have with you everywhere you go on your phone." WERBER also said
17 that if UC1 bought cryptocurrency with him, he was also able to cash UC1 out at any
18 time. WERBER said, "I'm your guy."

19 83. WERBER said that he made a lot of money from buying and selling
20 bitcoin. WERBER estimated that if UC1 gave him half a million dollars in cash,
21 WERBER could turn it into bitcoin within a week, or less. WERBER said he was
22 constantly trading his cash for bitcoin and that he had a pretty good network. WERBER
23 asked if that was what UC1 wanted to do, and also reiterated that UC1 could acquire
24 tether, as opposed to bitcoin. WERBER told UC1, "You probably have enough things to
25 worry about. I don't want to give you one more thing to worry about. I want to give you
26 one less thing to worry about."

27 84. WERBER then started talking about Coinbase, which WERBER described
28 as the biggest, most prestigious, most trustworthy, and most legitimate cryptocurrency

1 exchange in the world. WERBER said Coinbase was very close with the government,
2 which WERBER described as “both good and bad.” WERBER explained that the
3 government would be able to see everything UC1 would do with Coinbase, but dealing
4 with Coinbase was not suspicious. WERBER also said that Coinbase was very “KYC
5 and AML,” which WERBER explained meant “know your customer” and “anti-money
6 laundering.” WERBER said Coinbase did everything to comply with the rules.
7 WERBER said Coinbase wanted to know who its users really were, but that was not a big
8 deal; a credit card would suffice. WERBER suggested that UC1 buy tether and hold it in
9 a Coinbase account. WERBER explained that although tether could not necessarily be
10 used everywhere, it could, with one click, be exchanged into bitcoin.

11 85. WERBER said that, as he was sure UC1 knew, cash was bulky and there
12 were “security issues” with it. With cryptocurrency, however, UC1 could put as much
13 security as he wanted, and could keep it on his phone. WERBER noted that WERBER
14 did not really like to hold client’s money. WERBER said he preferred to show clients
15 how to hold it for themselves. WERBER said that most of his clients were buyers and
16 sellers of cryptocurrency and that it was pretty straightforward.

17 86. WERBER asked UC1 if he had ever done any cryptocurrency transactions.
18 UC1 said he had not. UC1 said he did not really understand cryptocurrency terms like
19 “blockchain” or “wallets.” WERBER assured UC1 that, “You don’t really need to know
20 all that. All you need to know is how to use your wallet. It’s basically an app.”

21 87. WERBER said UC1 could use two-factor authentication as security for his
22 wallet. WERBER emphasized that it was absolutely critical that UC1 not lose his
23 password to his wallet, because “if you lose your password, then you’ve lost your
24 bitcoin.” WERBER said that as long as UC1 – and only UC1 – knew UC1’s password,
25 then UC1’s wallet would be “unhackable.” WERBER explained that UC1 could keep his
26 bitcoin in an offline “cold wallet” for added security.

27 88. WERBER explained that bitcoin are in cyberspace, and a “wallet” is a
28 series of cryptographic keys that give the wallet’s owner access to the “blockchain.”

1 WERBER said that UC1 should keep his keys off line until he needed to access his
2 bitcoin. WERBER said the only way to hack it would be if UC1 compromised his own
3 security. WERBER reiterated that the government cannot get into peer-to-peer (P2P)
4 encryption and that it was unhackable. WERBER explained that a "wallet" is code for
5 the place on the internet where the bitcoin are.

6 89. WERBER explained that there were cold storage devices made for
7 cryptocurrency, which were basically like thumb drives. WERBER explained that UC1
8 could put such his bitcoin on a cold storage device, put the device in a mason jar, and
9 bury it. WERBER explained that these could be safety funds that only UC1 would know
10 about.

11 90. WERBER said he bought and sold bitcoin, and made a percentage on every
12 deal. WERBER said he generally did pretty big deals, with low fees and very good
13 service. WERBER said that this was what he did for a living and he always kept his
14 word.

15 91. WERBER then asked, "How far do you want to go with this? How far do
16 you want to go in the near term and the long term? Basically, you want to be able to buy
17 a home?" UC1 confirmed that he wanted to get a house and have things set up so that if
18 something were to happen to UC1, his girlfriend and kid would be taken care of. UC1
19 asked if he could get something like a house but put it in his girlfriend's name, so that no
20 matter what happened to him, she would be able to keep the house. UC1 said he planned
21 on spending \$560,000 on the house, but he had other cash. UC1 said his initial idea was
22 to buy a house outright, but UC1 was concerned that would raise a red flag, because he
23 could not just bring a bunch of cash to a title agency.

24 92. WERBER explained that UC1 could buy house outright for cash, but,
25 "worst case scenario," if someone started looking at UC1's life, and saw UC1 just bought
26 house for \$560,000 but was not able justify it, the government would try to seize it.
27 WERBER said there would be several way for UC1 to protect himself, such as by putting
28 the house in his wife's name, but the government could still take it from her. The

1 government would say that she was just a “straw purchaser” whereas UC1 was really the
2 person who bought the house.

3 93. WERBER explained that UC1 could also protect his house by being the
4 “beneficial owner” without being the “actual owner.” For example, WERBER explained
5 that he could start a company that owned UC1’s house and UC1 would present himself as
6 a renter although “for all purposes,” UC1 would be the owner of the home, such as when
7 UC1 wanted to sell it. WERBER said he could even set something up where UC1 would
8 be making payments to that company.

9 94. WERBER cautioned that the government could try to take UC1’s equity in
10 the home. However, WERBER added, there were things WERBER could do to make it
11 appear that UC1’s equity in the home was always less than the actual value of the loan –
12 “but that’s just on paper,” as WERBER put it. WERBER explained that UC1 could
13 constantly take out second mortgages on his house, so “on paper it always looks like you
14 owe more than it’s worth.” However, WERBER said, “you’re doing it with the owner,
15 and you are the owner.”

16 95. WERBER said that the IRS comes after people for taxes when the IRS
17 thinks there is something to take. WERBER said, “You may owe a million dollars,” but
18 if there’s nothing to take, the government would not be interested. WERBER stated,
19 “Think about what you want to do. Do you want to actually be the owner of the
20 property? Maybe not.”

21 96. UC1 acknowledged that there was a possibility of something happening to
22 him from the government and said he wanted his family protected. WERBER assured
23 him that the government “can’t take cryptocurrency from you – they won’t even know
24 that you have it, depending on what you do it.” WERBER said, “We’re talking about
25 ways to legitimize your income and justify your lifestyle,” and, considering the need to
26 ensure UC1 had access to his funds, “cryptocurrency is the way to go.”

27 97. WERBER recommended that “we” get some accounts opened for UC1 and
28 encouraged UC1 to buy some cryptocurrency, like tether, which UC1 could trade on an

1 exchange like Coinbase. WERBER explained there was no "off exchange" for tether, but
2 UC1 would be able to trade it at will into bitcoin. WERBER said, "If you want to use a
3 guy like me to convert your cash into crypto, I can do that. And I actually can do that for
4 you in Seattle. I have a way to do it in Seattle." WERBER noted that he had just been up
5 in Seattle for the day, and explained that he did a lot of traveling.

6 98. WERBER said that just to get UC1's feet wet, "we should do some crypto
7 deals," which would also serve to relieve UC1 of his cash. WERBER said he could also
8 cash crypto out for UC1 as well. WERBER explained that for trades greater than
9 \$20,000 in cash, he generally bought bitcoin for a 4% fee, and that he generally sold
10 bitcoin for a 3% fee, although he also adjusted his fees based on the market.

11 99. WERBER brought up an exchange called Binance, which WERBER
12 described "as solid as can be." WERBER said Binance is not a U.S. company, which is
13 good, and that UC1 would be able to open an account without giving them any personal
14 information, or almost no personal information. WERBER explained that Binance was
15 located overseas and definitely would not give the government UC1's money, because
16 "they know that would ruin their model."

17 100. WERBER suggested to UC1, "Probably the first deal we would do - I have
18 a guy I would work with in Seattle who would pick up the money and I would send you
19 the bitcoin, and that would happen instantaneously." WERBER then walked through
20 how he would do a transaction for \$100,000 and emphasized how he would be "really
21 transparent" with UC1 at every stage. As WERBER walked through a possible
22 transaction, he explained that if even if UC1 were in Seattle, UC1 could simply copy and
23 paste UC1's 28-character alphanumeric address for UC1's wallet and send it to
24 WERBER. WERBER explained that he would then send the bitcoin to UC1's wallet, and
25 the minute WERBER hit the button, the transaction would be visible on the blockchain.
26 WERBER explained that that once there was a confirmation, which would take ten
27 minutes to half an hour, there was no stopping the transaction.
28

1 101. WERBER said that, "If we were to do deals in Seattle, I would probably go
2 there for first one, do the introduction." UC1 asked if WERBER's guy in Seattle would
3 be freaked out. WERBER assured UC1 that WERBER's guy was a "very cool
4 character." WERBER said that it sounded like WERBER and UC1 would have an
5 ongoing relationship. UC1 said he thought they could do a deal every week.

6 102. UC1 then explicitly referenced the "opioid crisis." UC1 stated that the
7 "opioid crisis" was "not going away." UC1 stated that he was "literally turning away
8 business." UC1 then said he expected to either increase or stay stable at \$50,000 per
9 week from his business.

10 103. WERBER suggested that he and UC1 started working together by UC1
11 acquiring cryptocurrency and getting comfortable with using it. WERBER stated that
12 wherever UC1 would keep it or hold it, it would be on UC1's phone, "in a form you
13 could send it anywhere with a click." WERBER said that once UC1 saw how
14 cryptocurrency works, WERBER was sure that UC1 would take to it. Then WERBER
15 opined, "This is my take on it – for a guy in your business, you want to have what you
16 have as liquid and as secret as possible, in my opinion."

17 104. WERBER again stated that a house was something that the government
18 could grab and that UC1 would need to justify. WERBER assured UC1 that UC1 would
19 get better at financing over time and that UC1 needed to work up slowly from being a
20 renter making \$30,000 per year, to living in a "house on the hill." In the meantime,
21 WERBER explained, "you can have all the creature comforts that you want," and "I can
22 help you." WERBER said that at some point UC1 might want to acquire assets that are
23 viewable to general public, like a house, but UC1 could not become that person
24 overnight.

25 105. WERBER then repeated the security benefits and utility of cryptocurrency
26 versus cash, to which UC1 said that crypto sounded a lot better than wrapping his money
27 and keeping it in a storage unit. WERBER then added, "I don't know what your business
28 is – but in my business, I know people I've dealt with my whole life – good, honest

1 people – but when they’re exposed to a lot of money, they can’t handle it.” WERBER
2 explained that UC1 was vulnerable to the extent he had to trust people. WERBER opined
3 that when something like a break-in happened, it was generally not a coincidence.
4 WERBER explained that people come to him all the time and offer him deals, “but
5 nothing gives me a better return than the work I’m doing right now. I presume it’s the
6 same thing for you.”

7 106. WERBER and UC1 then discussed their calendars and when they might be
8 able to do a cryptocurrency deal. Turning back to the topic of fees, WERBER said his
9 fee was 4% for clients who come to his office, because there are risks in traveling.
10 WERBER surmised that UC1 did not want to travel to WERBER. UC1 explained that
11 the money was not a problem; the problem was that it was hard to find people who were
12 trustworthy. WERBER again asked UC1 if he could bring his cash to WERBER. UC1
13 did not immediately agree. WERBER said, “We’ll figure something out, we’ll work it
14 out.” WERBER stated, “Obviously I’m doing this to make money – but I want to give
15 you what you need.”

16 107. During their face-to-face meeting, WERBER showed UC1 some of
17 WERBER’s cryptocurrency wallets and account balances. UC1 noticed several
18 cryptocurrency applications on WERBER’s phone and saw that the balance on least a
19 few of WERBER’s accounts totaled around \$200,000.

20 108. The meeting concluded on friendly terms, and WERBER and UC1 agreed
21 to conduct business before the end of November 2018.

22 109. In subsequent communications, WERBER and UC1 discussed scheduling
23 and the logistics of when and how to do their first deal together. WERBER offered to
24 send his “agent” to meet with UC1 in Seattle. Ultimately, WERBER and UC1 agreed
25 that UC1 would send some of his workers to bring \$50,000 in cash to WERBER in his
26 office in Manhattan Beach.

27 **F. WERBER Sells UC1 \$50,000 Worth of Bitcoin (Minus WERBER’s 3% Fee)**
28

1 110. On November 26, 2018, WERBER and UC1 spoke over a WhatsApp call.
2 Agents recorded this call. During this call, WERBER told UC1 that he had “an agent in
3 Seattle that could take care of the transaction,” but wanted to know how much money
4 UC1 was talking about. UC1 said he would like to start with “100” (referring to
5 \$100,000) but then asked WERBER if he would be able to do \$200,000 during the
6 following week. WERBER agreed to conduct the \$100,000 transaction with UC1 during
7 the week of November 26, 2018, through his agent in Seattle. WERBER and UC1 ended
8 their call with the understanding that WERBER would send his agent to conduct the
9 transaction.

10 111. After this call, WERBER sent UC1 a WhatsApp text message that read
11 “Contact O. His number is: (503) 482-3306.” Telephone number (503) 482-3306 is
12 TT62. Based on tracking data, intercepted communications, and physical surveillance,
13 agents know Oscar CARRILLO is the user of this phone. Agents also believe “O” refers
14 to Oscar CARRILLO, since the letter “o” is the first letter of CARRILLO’s name.

15 112. After UC1 received CARRILLO’s contact number (TT62), UC1 spoke to
16 WERBER once again about the transaction. WERBER said his agent was unable to
17 provide UC1 with a transaction confirmation at that time, but WERBER would send it to
18 UC1 within one or two days. UC1 voiced his concerns over this plan and the two
19 decided to wait to conduct the transaction. This call was recorded, but, due to a technical
20 glitch with the recording device, the recorded data was corrupted and lost.

21 113. On November 27, 2018, UC1 called WERBER over WhatsApp and asked
22 WERBER how he would feel about UC1 sending one or two of his “guys” down to
23 WERBER’s location in Manhattan Beach on November 28 or 29, 2018, to provide
24 WERBER with \$100,000 of cash from UC1’s business. WERBER said he had a
25 commitment with another client on November 28, but would do the transaction with
26 UC1. WERBER contemplated his and UC1’s options during the conversation and asked
27 UC1, “Do you mind talking about this right now?” WERBER reiterated his concerns
28 about traveling up to Washington to conduct the transaction. He told UC1, “There’s

1 added risk ... if I go up there, I'm basically in the same position you're in because I have
2 to come back here to deal with it", which UC1 understood as referring to transporting the
3 money. UC1 told WERBER that he understood what WERBER was saying and
4 WERBER reiterated, "there is a certain amount of risk" with regard to traveling with
5 cash.

6 114. WERBER checked his accounts while UC1 was still on the line and told
7 UC1 he could a \$90,000 transaction if UC1 was in WERBER's office at that time. UC1
8 suggested doing a \$50,000 transaction instead and WERBER said he could conduct that
9 transaction because he felt he would be able to convert that amount of cash very quickly.
10 UC1 told WERBER he would send his workers from Washington to WERBER's
11 location. UC1 also vouched for the people he was sending to meet with WERBER and
12 let WERBER know they were also involved in UC1's drug business by saying they
13 "worked" with UC1, so they "know what's up." WERBER said he preferred large bills.
14 WERBER said, "the larger the better" and assumed UC1 would prefer to have his people
15 travel with the smallest physical amount of cash as possible.

16 115. After this call, agents obtained \$100,000 in cash (in 50- and 100-dollar
17 bills) of DEA authorized funds. I organized the cash into \$10,000 increments and bound
18 each \$10,000 bundle using multiple rubber bands. Two other DEA agents transported
19 these bills to Los Angeles and then provided them to two other undercover agents (UC2
20 and UC3).

21 116. On November 29, 2018, UC1 and WERBER exchanged a series of
22 WhatsApp text messages. UC1 said his "friends" would be to WERBER's office that
23 day. WERBER asked for an "ETA," and UC1 told WERBER they were an hour away.
24 UC1 described UC2 and UC3 to WERBER and asked WERBER if he could do "the
25 whole 100 today or just 50." WERBER said he could transfer "just 50."

26 117. About an hour after these messages, UC2 and UC3 arrived at WERBER's
27 office in Manhattan Beach. Their meeting with WERBER lasted approximately 17
28 minutes and was recorded.

1 118. WERBER offered them something to drink, which they declined. UC2
2 confirmed that they had brought \$50,000 cash, a QR code, and a wallet, so that
3 WERBER could do an "on the spot" transaction. WERBER explained that he would find
4 the price for bitcoin on Coinbase and multiply the price by 1.03 because WERBER's fee
5 was 3% for selling bitcoin. WERBER used what he called a "blockchain explorer" to
6 confirm that the UC wallet was empty.

7 119. WERBER then said, "The first thing we do is count the money." UC2 and
8 UC3 presented WERBER with the \$50,000 of DEA funds (100-dollar bills, banded into
9 five packs of \$10,000 each). WERBER ran all of the cash through his money counter.

10 120. After briefly chatting about the weather, WERBER said that he was going
11 to put together a system to accommodate the UCs better. WERBER said sending cash
12 through the mail was "fairly safe" and "the odds are, you'll be fine." WERBER told the
13 UCs that he would explain his "protocol" for transactions and show them what he was
14 doing. WERBER told them that if they had any questions for him, "do not hesitate to
15 ask." WERBER then showed the UCs through the math for the deal, and they agreed
16 with the number of bitcoins that WERBER would transfer to the UC wallet.

17 121. After WERBER verified the bitcoin amount was correct, WERBER said it
18 was time to do the transaction. WERBER then said, "This money is mine now." UC2
19 agreed. WERBER proceeded to transfer the agreed number of bitcoin to UC2's wallet.
20 WERBER said that the transaction was processing and was a "done deal." WERBER
21 said it generally takes ten minutes to half an hour for a confirmation. After a few
22 minutes, UC2 and WERBER received confirmation that WERBER had indeed
23 transferred the bitcoin to UC2's wallet.

24 122. Toward the end of the meeting, WERBER said he had a "guy in Seattle,"
25 and would work to accommodate the UCs' business in a low-risk, cost-effective way
26 going forward.

27 123. Thereafter, UC1, who was in the Seattle area during WERBER's meeting
28 with UC2 and UC3, spoke with UC2 and UC3. They confirmed the deal had been

1 successful. UC1 then contacted WERBER, who confirmed that WERBER thought
 2 everything had gone smoothly as well. WERBER confirmed UC2 and UC3 had provided
 3 him with "big bills" and told UC1, "glad you're happy. We'll make arrangements to
 4 make it more convenient for you in the future." UC1 told WERBER, "that sounds
 5 perfect," and asked, "You think I can see you or O next week?" WERBER replied,
 6 "Yes." These communications with UC1 were all via WhatsApp text message.

7 124. As with UC1's personal meeting with WERBER, WERBER never asked
 8 UC2 or UC3 for any identifying information. He never asked to see identification and
 9 never wrote down any information pertaining to any of the UCs in any type of filing
 10 system. Even over the course of their discussions, WERBER has never asked UC1 for
 11 UC1's last name, let alone for any form of identification. UC1 and WERBER's phone
 12 communications have only been through encrypted methods, such as WhatsApp.


13 V. CONCLUSION

14 125. Based on the above facts, I respectfully submit that there is probable cause
 15 to believe that Gregory David WERBER did knowingly and intentionally commit money
 16 laundering, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1956(a)(3)(B),
 17 1956(a)(3)(C) and 2.

18 
 19 ANTHONY DELVECCHIO,
 20 Complainant
 21 Special Agent, Drug Enforcement Administration

22 Based on the Complaint and Affidavit sworn to before me, and subscribed in my
 23 presence, the Court hereby finds that there is probable cause to believe the Defendant
 24 committed the offense set forth in the Complaint.

25 Dated this 4th day of December, 2018.

26 
 27 THERESA L. FRICKE
 28 United States Magistrate Judge